DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED 1 NOVEMBER 1833.

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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week $0 18
Delivered by Mail, per year $10 00

☞ Communications, and all letters for Publication or Subscription, should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Winter.

"When from the mountain sleet
Now from the cloud that gave it breath,
It fell and caught me where I sat
Benumbed in stone of death."

The first snows of the season fell in Pittsburgh last night, and a cold, raw, and unkindly night it was. Many persons were unprepared for the change, and suffered considerably from the chilling blasts. We have also suffered from the want of proper clothing for the season, and many are now in need of overcoats, shawls, &c., to protect them from the cold. Before the winter sets in in earnest, we would suggest to the reader to see that he is properly clothed. Exposure, especially to the first cold weather, is not only uncomfortable, but, nothing is more productive of ill health or comfort than this. The change from summer to winter is a severe one, and it should be borne gradually, if we would escape a run through the hands of the doctors. Many persons, we think, suffer more from the first cold weather than they would if they were properly clothed. It is best to be quite a little too warm, rather than to be chilled through. Those who have not yet provided themselves with overcoats, shawls, &c., should do so at once, and not wait until they are actually suffering from the cold

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1868.

The result that the message of Governor Seymour to a mass of Western New York Wine Growers is not coming has been broken off on the interpretation of the late by and immediate results, is a sure sign of groups. We wonder if it was Tammany Wines, who expressed the sentiment in the message?

There is a good chance for believing that the first regular engraving Western Wood Bonds in Pittsburgh were highly colored, if not wholly false, the latest reports being that his conduct was all that the occasion required, and was warmly applauded by the foreign creditors and representatives.

New Jersey, on the second of December, will declare her vote on women's suffrage. A convention is called for that date of all opposed to "the arbitrariness of sex," to meet at Vineland. "Now is the woman's hour," are the ladies who issue the call and lead this movement.

It is reported that Secretary McCulloch, in his forthcoming report, will condemn the action of Congress in reducing the tax list and recommend an increase of the tax on many articles. It is reported, further, that the very distinguished Secretary has caused it to be made known to the friends of the new administration that he is not expecting to be continued in his present position.

The deficiency in the Postoffice Department, as appears from the report of Mr. Randall, is about $5,000,000. It appears that the cost of carrying the mails in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for the past year, has been $2,100,000—nearly double the cost in 1865, which was $1,000,237. The excess of the price of coin bracts over the receipts, in the same States, is about $600,000, make this amount must be added the salaries of postmasters and accounts to get the aggregate of the burden which the Southern mail service imposes on the country. The excess of the contract prices over receipts of the service in California, Oregon and the territories, is not less than $2,000,000.

Gen. Butler has written a sharp answer to some of the Tribune's criticisms of his course in the late election, which this paper prints, with the following brief but rather hurt reply:

> We do not object to Gen. Butler's answer to some of the Tribune's criticisms of his course in the late election, which this paper prints, with the following brief but rather hurt reply:

In noticing the appointment of Mr. Trevor as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, we must not be understood as sanctioning the practice of selecting men outside the district to fill any of the Federal offices. In giving the endorsement of the *Reading Journal* as to Mr. Trevor's fitness for the position, we only express our gratification that, (the wife having been disregarded and the appointment made outside the district,) a competent man was selected for the office. In our judgment the position should have been filled by some person residing in the district, and any departure from this manifestly just and proper principle is only to be condemned.

The insurrection in Cuba begins to assume formidable proportions. The insurgents hold many important positions, and the government troops have met with severe reverses. The insurgent forces in Puerto Principe are said to number ten thousand men, including persons of wealth and influence. The Spanish troops, even doubled in number, were unequalling the efforts, if not accounts, in anticipation of an attack from the insurgents, who were near the town. The organizations in opposition to the government are said to be complete, and no greater is the dread of a conflict that hundreds of families are fleeing from the island by the steamers. Loud cries for aid from the United States are heard all along the coast.

If the people of South Carolina do not prosper hereafter, it will not be for lack of good advice. What with the teachings of Jesse Grayson Jones, the experience of the last three years, and the recent address of Wade Hampton, they have had full as much in the way of sensible advice and practical lessons as generally falls to the share of a people. The address published by Wade Hampton exhibits a remarkable change of sentiment on that gentleman's part. It is moderate, and although prepared by a strong partisan feeling, is eminently practical, containing doctrines and lessons for those interested in finding a "Via Ad Pacem." "Let your full little politics," said that gentleman addressing some one, "what you require is the development of your resources." Says Wade Hampton:

> In order better to accomplish that object we must, in the first place, accept in good faith the issues which have been decided by the war, and which are embodied in the Constitution of the United States. We must maintain the Union at all hazards, and we must yield a cheerful obedience to the laws and to the Constitution which embodies their sentiments, however, I have no objections to your admission, but unless you agree to do this, I cannot anticipate your prosperity." The people of Kansas refused to be bribed. In a similar manner the people of Louisiana refused to be bribed by the Democracy during the recent campaign, into the choice and approval fruit of genocide.

> The cumulative evidence is susceptible of but one interpretation. When intellectuals and misrepresentations failed to produce the desired effect, intimidation was resorted to. When the rebel element failed to indicate impression upon intelligent blacks, when they found that they could not make capital of their ignorance, they proceeded to work upon their fears. When the blacks refused to be fooled and the argument was grasped failed to convert them to Democracy, they were threatened with extermination. The evidence is conclusive upon one point, namely, that if the negroes did not vote with the Democracy, they should not be permitted to vote against them.

> The men who were engaged in these offences were dead to all sense of nobility, honor or justice. Had they been inspired with the spirit which animates a liberty loving people they would be recognized and respected the courageous opposition evinced by their opponents. Their treachery and contempt of the laws gives evidence that they were, by nature and education, disqualified from exercising the right they refused to others. The same feeling, if permitted to display itself in the North, would plunge the nation into anarchy.

> We have in Louisiana the culmination of the system of bribery and corruption commenced by Buchanan, when he addressed the members of a hostilery in terms similar to these: "According to the letter of the law, your numbers do not warrant your admission as a State by adopting the principles of the Democratic party, or voting for the constitution which embodies their sentiments, however, I have no objections to your admission, but unless you agree to do this, I cannot anticipate your prosperity." The people of Kansas refused to be bribed. In a similar manner the people of Louisiana refused to be bribed by the Democracy during the recent campaign. Then followed the outrages which shocked humanity and the moral civilization. Applying some outrage or immoral thing the practice is adopted by the Southern Democracy for the consolidation of their power, has murderous designs in the history of the country. Each open act of fillon is more damnable than the wanton cruelty which ravished the imperial city and its people.

This dark page in the history of Louisiana is a fitting sequel to the rebellion and a crushing commentary upon the administration of Andrew Johnson. It exhibits in unmistakable characters the President's vacillation and incompetency. None who study the evidence can deny that a strong and impartial hand, guided by sound judgment and a desire to subserve the good of the country, would have facilitated information of the purpose. Lacking the intention, with a blind perception of the stubbornness that had it been exerted in favor, instead of against law and order, would have held the passions of the Southern leaders in check, we have a record continuing insubordination, midnight outrages, murders and wholesale massacres such as have never been witnessed in the country, exceeding in cold blooded atrocity anything to be found in the history of the rebellion.

THE STATE TICKET.

That the State of New York was carried by treasons by frauds of the most unblushing character, is continuously proven by the figures in the official returns. The original aggregate vote ever polled in that State was in the late election was in 1864, when Reconstruction 368,735, Woodward 361,999, together 730,734. The vote for Governor in 1866 was—Fenton 366,315, Hoffman 352,399, together 718,714. The vote of last year stood—Wilson Republican 429,883, Salomon Democrat, 419,888, together 849,771. The State was polled out as closely in 1864 as it could be, and very nearly so in 1866.

The returns of the late election show an increased vote as follows:

Increase over Fenton	9,420
Increase over Wilson	7,407
Increase over the average	8,313

The villainy was confined principally to New York city and the suburbs, as appears from the vote of the counties embraced in that corporation. Thus Kings county shows an increase for Cagger over Lincoln of 6,949, while Swinton polled over Wilson 13,075. In New York county the increase for Cagger was 10,007, while for Swinton it was 20,000. The *Express* says:

> The returns from the general vote therefore a vote more than usually large, and the Democratic majority in the State is reduced to a little more than one-half of what it was in 1866. It is not possible, however, to form any accurate estimate of the result in the State at large from the returns received up to this time. Let us announce our solitude calmly, and not in any exulting spirit.

Brick Pomeroy is in Washington from Mexico, urging upon the attention of the Government a loan to that Government. They offer in return to mortgage the States of Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora, in the aforesaid of that Government's mission here is to secure moderate aid.

SMALL NOTES.

Affairs in Spain, if we may rely upon recent advices, do not promise much peace to that country. From one party, the abdication of Isabella is said, there was but one opinion. From the hour that was accomplished, difference of the Statesmen, the moderate Republicans have joined with the advocates of a constitutional monarchy. The members that formerly of the monarchical party render their opposition powerful. Every friend or supporter of the church organization is laboring to the same end, with less disinterested motives. Besides the direct influences thus brought to bear upon the leaders, we must take into consideration the fact that the despots of Europe are operating secretly, but successfully, in favor of monarchy. If there is any truth in the report frequently published, that Napoleon has influenced by the offer to the effect that Madrid has declared for a Republic, there can be no doubt that the movement was promulgated by the Republicans in order to forestall the action of the leaders. We do not credit the rumor. With the influence of the monarchists of Portugal, France, Italy and Prussia opposed to them, they must be able, vigorous and bold Republicans who can confound or circumvent them.

Affairs in Kentucky are not so promising, from a political point of view, as they should be. Although open outrages are not so frequent as before the close of the war, they are still suspected to small, annoyances, and due threats. The social and business proscription practiced so successfully at the Cincinnati, has become extensive throughout the greater portion of the State. From the accounts furnished by democratic and Republican papers published in Kentucky, it appears that the party still refuse to admit that the principle there "all men are created free and equal" applies to final Slavery. In other words, theft, arson, murder and other crimes committed upon Union men do not meet with the punishment provided for ill-doers. The Kentucky Statesman, alluding to this state of affairs, says:

> Kentucky has been and is the scene of many outrages and murders, but in the name of many there was no cause for the commission of the crime save hatred growing out of the late war. Every man who did not vote with the Democratic party in August last was denounced as disloyal and a Radical, and in many instances was murdered because of his political opinions. Many women who did not vote with the Democratic party were driven from their homes and insulted and abused in the most shameful manner. Men were shot down in the streets, and in many instances their murderers were permitted to go free, and in some instances were even applauded for the deed. Such has been the condition of affairs in Kentucky for the past two years, and it is a disgrace to the State that the perpetrators of these crimes have not been punished.

Wade Hampton's address to the Democracy of South Carolina is a remarkable production, contrasted with his opening speech in the beginning of the Presidential canvass.

> Now, on the other hand, we find the Democracy of the Union, and the Democracy of South Carolina, in the full enjoyment of their political rights. In their respective affiliations, Louisiana and the Pope are not in mutual accord. Between them there is no sympathy. Louisiana spurns yet lies.

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THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Opinions of Correspondents and the Press.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

One great want of the people of this State is to be fully and ably represented in the Senate Chamber of the United States. Pennsylvania, by the weight of her citizens, derives all important legislation for the rest of the Union, and she demands that her representatives in both branches of Congress shall be men of equal commanding abilities that they will fashion and give tone to the legislation of the country. It is questionable whether, for several years past, we, as a State, have exerted as much influence in the United States Senate as some States far less in extent, population and wealth. The Little State of Connecticut, by engaging the talents of her Senator Smith, who is a power over the nation, by his splendid financial ability, has done a great deal more than we, with our two Senators, have accomplished for Pennsylvania. Rhode Island, with her Anthony, Sprague and Chace, is another State, which is a power over the nation, by reason of the high character, abilities and influence of her Senators. Indiana has for the last eight years had two Senators who have been a credit to the State and country, and not the least among the number is Governor Morton, who, as a Senator, would be a power over the nation, by reason of his high character, abilities and influence. Indiana has

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Letters of Credit and Circular Notes

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Reduced Rates.

J. F. SUTER & CO., Bankers,

Cor. Wood and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, November 20, 1868. }

Brokers—The market yesterday took an upward turn. There were plenty of buyers and a universal absence in refined—now the previous days' prices. The sales were the largest ever made in one day, amounting in the aggregate to 2,000 barrels. You can hardly make up your minds that there were freely offers among the oil men, dollars were inclined to be in a particularly good humor. The sales were made about as follows: Refined, 10 @ 10½ cts. They show a variety of prices. The Eastern Guardian we omit; the figures are so much below the market that they contain no information.

Crude Oil—The market was firm but not very active, owing, no doubt, to the continued rain. In regard to refined. We can report the following sales since our last report, which will show the advance in refined will soon produce its effects on the raw material.

Crude Oil—The market yesterday was quiet and steady, and the demand has held very fair for some time disappeared. Sales were pretty, as the sales below will indicate. We are in regard the following transactions, all shipment within Philadelphia delivery, viz:

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Oil Shipped Last from Duquesne Depot.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Departed.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134¼.

NEW YORK, November 19—P. M.

Money easy at half per cent., on call, with some transactions as low as 6. Prime discounts 7@8 per cent.

STERLING

Firmer at 109@109¼.

GOLD

Irregular, opened at 134, advanced to 135, and closed weak at 134¼. It is reported the Government will sell $4,000,000 gold.

STOCKS.

Strong. Coupons 6s, reregistered, do 6s, registered, do 6s, 1867, registered, do 5s, registered, do 5s, coupon, do 10-40s, registered, do 10-40s, coupon, Pacific 6s, 1895 reg.

STATE BONDS

Dull. New Tennessee, old, new North Carolina, 66.

STOCKS.

The stock market has been excited and weak, and prices have declined 1@2 per cent. during the forenoon of the day for the previous evening session, but the latter part of the day there was a reaction of 1@2 per cent., leaving the market about as it was at the close of the previous day. The transactions were large, amounting to 70,000 shares. Pacific Mail sold at 134@135¼, Western Union Telegraph at 35@35¼, New York Central at 192@192½, Erie at 73@73½, Reading at 97@97½, Michigan Southern at 107@107½, Illinois Central at 134@134½, Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 97@97½, Chicago and Rock Island at 107@107½, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne at 134@134½, Chicago and Northwestern at 64@64½, do preferred at 82@82½, Cleveland and Toledo at 118@118½, Ohio and Mississippi at 32@32½, Ohio and Pacific Mail at 134@134½, Western Union Telegraph at 35@35¼, Quicksilver at 43@43½, Canton Company at 43@43½, Cumberland Coal at 30@30½, New York Coal at 43@43½, Mariposa common at 13@13½, do preferred at 28@28½, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph at 24@24½, Boston Water Power at 8@8½, Hudson River at 134@134½, Michigan Central at 134@134½, Panama at 134@134½, United States Express at 64@64½, Adams Express at 64@64½, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express at 64@64½, American Express at 64@64½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 19, 1868.

Eastern Exchange—Firmer at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Firm and steady; spring extras $ 7 50@ 8 00; Winter—Soft grades and white higher; extras $ 8 25@ 9 50; choice and family higher; extras $ 10 00@ 12 00; closing firm at $ 7 50@ 8 00 for spring extras of No 2 and $ 8 25@ 9 50 for winter extras.

CORN—No 1 very firm and 1c higher; sales at 80@80½c, closing at the outside, No 2 dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 76@76½c; new mixed 68@69c; new yellow 70@71c; closing firm at 80c bid for No 1 and 76c bid for No 2.

OATS—Active and 1@2c higher; sales of No 2 at 40@40½c, closing at 40c.

RYE—Firmer; active and 1@2c higher; sales No 2 at $ 1 03@1 04, closing at $ 1 03 bid.

BARLEY—Steady; active and 1@2c higher; sales No. 2 at $ 1 80@1 90, closing at $ 1 80 bid for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal at weights.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 90c.

WHISKY—Firm and active at $ 2 10@2 11 for non-coopers; $2 12½@2 15 for coopers; $2 17½@2 20 for finished goods.

SEEDS—Timothy, $4 25@4 30; Clover, $6 50@6 75.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand. We quote choice at 35@36c; prime at 33@34c; fair to good at 30@32c.

EGGS—Firmer; 30c per dozen.

POTATOES—Firm; 90c@$1 per bushel.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@16½c.

HAY—Firm; $20 per ton.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; market opened active and 10@15c higher, but closed weak and 5@10c lower than yesterday; sales at $ 6 50@7 00 for common to fair; $7 00@7 25 for good to choice; $7 25@7 50 for extra; $7 50@7 75 for selected; $7 75@8 00 for fancy; average, $7 25@7 50; 3,000 head left over.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull and heavy; sales at $ 3 00@3 50 for common to fair; $3 50@4 00 for good to choice; $4 00@4 50 for extra; $4 50@5 00 for selected; $5 00@5 50 for fancy; average, $4 00@4 25; 500 head left over.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull and heavy; sales at $ 3 00@3 50 for common to fair; $3 50@4 00 for good to choice; $4 00@4 50 for extra; $4 50@5 00 for selected; $5 00@5 50 for fancy; average, $4 00@4 25; 500 head left over.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 19—P. M.

The market for staple cotton goods was quiet and steady to-day, with a fair jobbing demand. Prices were unchanged. Print cloths were dull and nominal at 12½c for 64x64s. Prints were in fair demand and steady. Ginghams were in moderate request and steady. Delaines were quiet and steady. Woolens were dull and unchanged. Worsted coatings were in moderate request and steady. Cassimeres were dull and unchanged. Flannels were quiet and steady. Blankets were dull and unchanged. Hosiery goods were in moderate request and steady. Cotton yarns were dull and unchanged. Woolen yarns were quiet and steady.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 19, 1868.

Flour—Firm and unchanged. We quote common to choice spring extras at $ 7 75@8 50; Minnesota do $ 8 00@8 50; winter extras at $ 8 00@8 50; Minnesota do $ 8 00@8 50; Fancy do $ 8 50@9 00; Extra family $ 9 00@10 00; Fancy do $ 10 00@11 00; Double extra family $ 11 00@12 00; Minnesota do $ 11 00@12 00.

Wheat—Receipts improving. In a small way it is selling at 90c@$1 for Amber Winter, and $1 00@1 05 for Red Winter. Large lots would command more per bu.

Corn—The market is nominally unquoted and unchanged. We quote new at 60@65c per bu, as to grade.

Oats—Receipts light.

Barley—The mill prices are for average No 2, shipments $ 1 00@1 05; choice do $ 1 10@1 15.

Provisions—Dull and unchanged. We quote mess pork in small lots at 24@25, and choice at 26 per barrel. Baltimore cured is at $ 25 and Cincinnati at $ 26 per barrel for hams; 12@13c for shoulders; 16@17c for sides, and 17@18c for clear sides.

Lard—Steady. We quote at 15@15½c per pound in small kegs.

Whisky—Dull and unchanged. We quote common to choice at 90c@$1 per gallon.

Seeds—There is a fair demand, with sales by the case or bushel, and common to choice at $ 2 50@3 per bushel.

Freights—There is a fair demand, with sales by the case or bushel, and common to choice at $ 2 50@3 per bushel.

Coal—Is dealt in in small lots at $ 6 50@7 per ton.

Salt—Is dealt in in small lots at $ 2 50@2 75 per barrel, and from store at $ 2 60@3.

Hides—Is dealt in in small lots at 7@8c per pound.

Freights—Dull and nominal. Eastern rates are as follows: To Buffalo, 20c per 100 pounds; Detroit, 25c per 100 pounds; Cleveland, 25c per 100 pounds; Chicago, 25c per 100 pounds; Milwaukee, 25c per 100 pounds; Toledo, 25c per 100 pounds; Oswego, 30c per 100 pounds; Ogdensburg, 30c per 100 pounds; Albany, 30c per 100 pounds; Troy, 30c per 100 pounds; Boston, 35c per 100 pounds; New York, 30c per 100 pounds.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, November 19—P. M.

Cotton—Quiet and steady; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 29c.

Wool—Quiet and steady; sales of 100,000 pounds Ohio XX at 60c; 50,000 pounds Michigan at 55c; 50,000 pounds Ohio X at 50c; 50,000 pounds Ohio fine at 45c; 50,000 pounds Ohio medium at 50c; 50,000 pounds Ohio coarse at 40c; 50,000 pounds Michigan at 45c; 50,000 pounds Michigan fine at 40c; 50,000 pounds Michigan coarse at 35c; 50,000 pounds Canada at 40c; 50,000 pounds California at 40c; 50,000 pounds Texas at 40c; 50,000 pounds Illinois at 40c; 50,000 pounds Wisconsin at 40c; 50,000 pounds Iowa at 40c; 50,000 pounds Missouri at 40c; 50,000 pounds Kansas at 40c; 50,000 pounds Nebraska at 40c; 50,000 pounds Colorado at 40c; 50,000 pounds Nevada at 40c; 50,000 pounds Oregon at 40c; 50,000 pounds Utah at 40c; 50,000 pounds New Mexico at 40c; 50,000 pounds Arizona at 40c; 50,000 pounds Montana at 40c; 50,000 pounds Idaho at 40c; 50,000 pounds Wyoming at 40c; 50,000 pounds Dakota at 40c; 50,000 pounds Alaska at 40c; 50,000 pounds Washington at 40c; 50,000 pounds Oregon at 40c; 50,000 pounds California at 40c; 50,000 pounds Nevada

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observation.

Thermal note, by Darragh & Bullock's instrument (fahrenheit), No. 6 Fifth street, Monongahela House, for November 19, 1868.

7 A. M. ...
12 M. ...
3 P. M. ...
Barometer, ...

Yon Steuben.—There will be a meeting of the Yon Steuben Association this evening, at their hall on Fifth street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Temperance Lecture.—The next lecture in the course of temperance lectures will be delivered this evening, at the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Penn and Wood streets, by Rev. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Home Incidents.—It is said by an observing gentleman that the city of Pittsburgh is the only place in the world where a man can go out and engage a girl to come home with him to help his wife. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street, have a large assortment of stoves for sale.

Prayer Meeting.—Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, will hold a prayer meeting this evening, at the usual hour. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Personal.—Mr. Wickham Hoffman, commercial editor of the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial, is in the city.

Stoves and ornamental tile lights and hearths are made to order by Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Lecture Season.—The getting of the course together has been completed in Temperance Hall.

Diphtheria.—A large number of emigrants are passing through the city daily on their way West. They are generally destined for Kansas.

Parlor stoves of superior design, for burning bituminous coal. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Fast Horses.—Michael Connelly, son of a laborer residing on Webster avenue, had his arm broken yesterday by falling from the end of a wagon in which he was riding, the spanking team of which he was driving.

Are you fitting up your office? Nothing more appropriate than the elegant assortment of Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Weather.—The weather was gloomy and the atmosphere quite cool yesterday. During the afternoon a few flakes of snow fell, but no more than covered it not an inch.

Board Commissioners.—Hon. John W. Kerr, patrick, recently appointed Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of this county, will take the oath of office on Saturday morning, and on assumes will enter upon the duties on Monday.

Stoves of elegant patterns for dwellings, with some of the best qualities of heating, made to order by Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Town or Incorporation.—The Poor Farm committee of Allegheny councils will meet the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Depot this morning at nine o'clock instead of seven as heretofore, to visit the different sites of the above mentioned. They will return this evening.

Furnaces made to order for ornamental grates. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Labor Lecture.—Captain C. L. Brannon was to-day presented by Captain James Collins a large mounted buffalo head of the species of buffalo which is now fast disappearing from the plains. The head is a splendid exhibition of the Park-running buffalo.

Steam Coupling.—Smithfield street is being newly paved, an improvement badly needed, across street south. Pittsburgh has been quite slow in adopting some of the most useful improvements during the last few years, and the Smithfield street pavement is one more instance.

Parlor, Chamber, Office, Kitchen Coffee, Vine Fountain stoves, and the best to be had in the market, manufactured by Mr. Matthews, corner of Smithfield and Water streets. Messrs. Matthews and Watkins and W. Lord passed through the city of on early hour Wednesday night on their way to Washington. It is supposed that while engaging at the Union Depot Hotel one of the hacks in question, now on No. 10, one built for the use of the President, J. Edgar Thompson.

Stoves, ornamental and cast glass. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Worms on the New Districts.—The new pipes which water pipe has been laid through Lawrenceville as far as Covington street, and the work of extending is still further in long contract on. Mounting the Monongahela pipe has been put down on the Fifth avenue, in addition as far as Craft avenue, where it will stop for the present. Small pipes are to be laid on Fourth avenue in order to supply the new Eleventh Ward school building, and Water Works intend to supply the Ninth Ward with water. When these improvements are completed, if the supplies is favorable, a branch pipe will be laid down Craft avenue to the Point Bridge road. The pipes are being extended to the new districts as rapidly as possible, and it is expected early next spring the new districts will be in possession of the city water.

Sash, patterns, glass and all kinds of glazing. Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Pennsylvania Rail Meeting.

The Pennsylvania Rail Convention of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, will hold a meeting in the Third Presbyterian church of this city on Sunday evening. This convention, which merged into the New Central Pennsylvania Railroad Bond Convention, the latter having been organized in the city of New York, and the meeting is called for the purpose of ratifying the proposed action. General Negley, of Pittsburgh, Hon. Thomas Bayne, of Wheeling, Virginia, and Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will address the meeting on Sunday evening. All citizens are invited to attend. The Presbyterian church is situated on Sixth street, between Liberty and Penn streets, Pittsburgh.

Furniture.—Parlor, chamber, office, kitchen and other furniture, manufactured and for sale by Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Joseph Wollenroth vs. Sigmund Goldsmith, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Mr. Wollenroth sued for a note given by the firm of Goldsmith & Co., Wm. Buchholz, Jr., was a co-partner in Goldsmith's firm. They set up, in defence, that the note was given for the purchase of a stock of goods, which was to be paid for by the profits of the business, and that the plaintiff was to have a share of the profits. The plaintiff denied that he was to have a share of the profits, and that he was to be paid for his services out of the profits. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Stoves, Grates, &c., manufactured and for sale by Page, Jeffers & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Fire.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the building in the rear of No. 68 Fifth avenue, occupied by Mr. Hoffman as a confectionery store. The fire originated in the roof, and was extinguished before much damage was done.

Furnaces made to order for churches, dwellings, &c., at the shortest notice.